FREE INDIA

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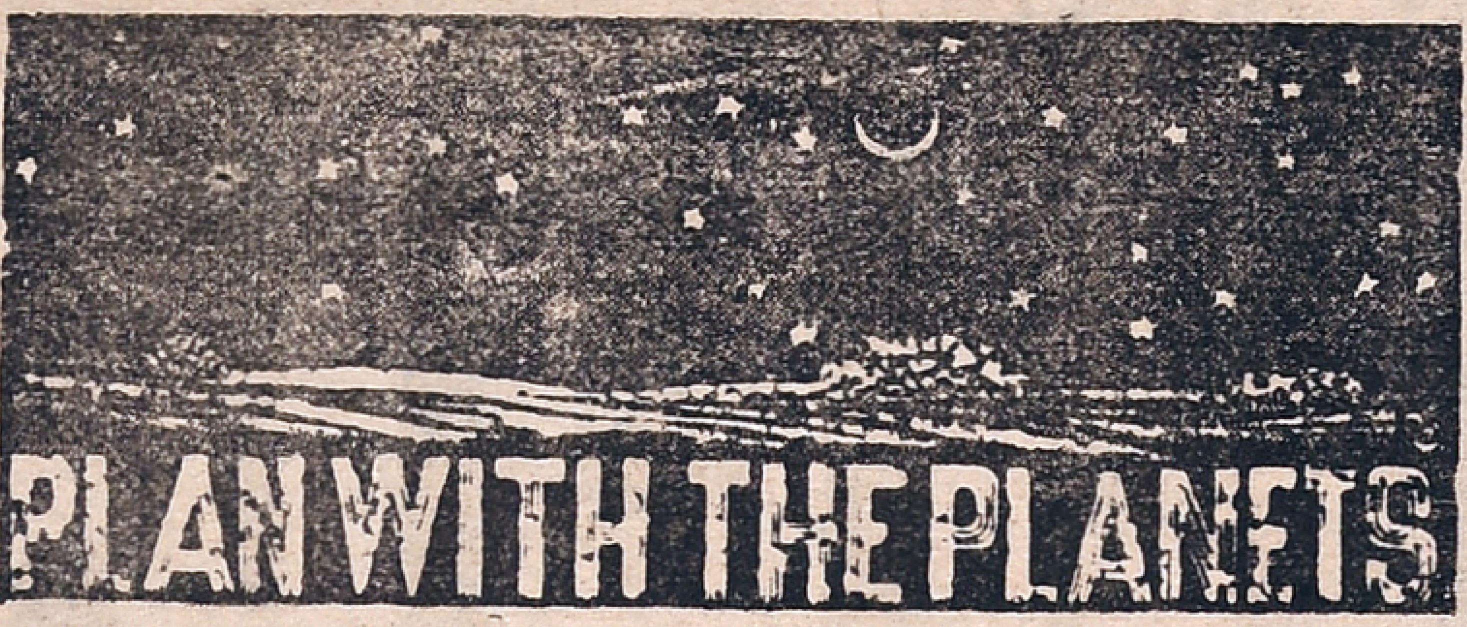
Students from the USSR, India, Iraq, Peru, Bangladesh, Sudan and Mauritius at the Friendship University. (Report on page 11)

SOUTH INDIA'S FINEST PICTORIAL WEEKLY



For The Week 7th March To 13th March 1976

MESHA

MILDLY favourable period. You will be able to solve some of the important problems satisfactorily. Financial position will improve. Family members will be cooperative. Avoid friction with associates. Should be cautions in Partnership matters. Favourable days. 8-3-76 & 9-3-76.

★

VRISHABA

Changes in profession are indicated. You may have to undertake a journey regarding business matter shortly. Family matters require attention. And also financial dealings should be pandled properly. Health needs attention. Favourable days 10-3-76 & 11-3-76.

★

MITHUNA

YOU should wait for a few more days to reap the benefit for the efforts you were making Financial position will improve but expenditure also increases. Avoid speculations. And avoid friction with family members. Favourable days 12-3-76 & 13-3-76.

★

KATAKA

YOU should think twice before making any move to solve your problems. Still the period is not favourable. Need not worry. Be patient and avoid impulsive action Should be careful in dealing with official matters. Favourable days 7-3-76 & 8-3-76.

★

SIMHA

MILDLY favourable period. Financial position will improve. Change of place for some is indicated But before making the change consult your family members Problems regar ing children will contiue for a few more days. You will be able to make use of the opportunity to improve the working condition through your partner. Favourable days 9-3-76 & 10-3-76.

★

KANYA

MILDLY favourable period. You will be able to solve some of your problems satisfactorily. Associates will be more cooperative. Minor speculative gains are also indicated. Family matters require attention. Minor changes are indicated in profession. Favourable days 11-3-76 & 12-3-76.

★

THULA

YOU are approaching the end of the difficult period. You will be able to make the necessary arrangements to improve your financial position, New partnership arrangements are also indicated. This is a favourable period to try for a transfer. You can also plan to make a visit to foreign countries. Be prepared for a unexpected changes on 7-3-76 & 8-3-76.

★

VRISCHIKA

YOU will be taking up additional responsibilities. Work load will increase. But the returns for the efforts will not be satisfactory. Need not worry-the position will soon improve. Some may think of changing their business activity. Minor financial gains are indicated. Avoid impulsive actions on 9-3-76 & 10-3-76.

★

DHANUS

It will take some more time for the position to improve. So be patient and work hard to improve your working conditions. The efforts you are making now will start giving results shortly. Avoid friction with associates and family members. And also avoid journeys. Should be prepared for unexpected changes on 11-3-76 & 12-3-76.

★

MAKARA

FAVOURABLE period will continue-utilise this opportunity to make the necessary changes to improve your position. Minor financial gains are indicated. Some will be visiting distant places regarding official work. Should be cautious with regard to partnership matters, Favourable days 8-3-76 & 9-3-76.

★

KUMBA

FAVOURABLE period continues. You can expect some speculative gains. Changes in working condtion are indicated. This is a favourable period to undertake journeys. Financial position will not be satisfactory Avoid friction with family members. Favourable days 10-3-76 & 11-3-76.

★

MEENA

YOU should wait for some more time to implement your plans. Avoid unnecessary journeys. Health needs attention. You can expect changes in your working condition shortly. Family matters should be handled properly. Financial position will improve. Favourable days 7-3-76 & 8-3-76.

FUN AND LAUGHTER

PRIORITY!

Counsel for the defence was cross—examining the witness, a pretty girl with lovely big blue eyes. The lawyer leaned forward "Where were you," he asked "on Monday night?"

The girl smiled. "Motoring," she replied.

"And where were you," asked the counsel, "on Tuesday night?"

"Motoring", repeated the girl. Counsel leaned still closer.

"And what," he murmured, "are you doing to-morrow night?"

The prosecuting counsel leapt to his feet. "Your lordship," he protested, "I object to that question."

The judge shrugged his shoulders. "And way do you object?" he inquired, mildly.

Prosecuting counsel drew himself up in righteous indignation. 'Because," he snapped, "I asked her first!"

* * *

VENGEANCE!

An acid spinster constituted herself consor of morals in a sleepy village. One day she dropped in one Giles, a jobbing gardener noted for his joviality.

"Giles," she said, "I m ashamed that you should set such an example. Why, yesterday I saw your wheelbarrow outside the 'Fox and Badger' for two hours!"

Giles didn't say a word. That night he left his wheelbarrow outside the spinster's house!

* * *

REPORT

A youthful reporter turned up at the office after being sent to write up a fashionable wedding.

"Well," snapped the news editor, "where's your copy?"

"Oh! there wasn't anything to write about," said the young man. 'Yes see, the bridegroom didn't turn up."

* *

LAST STRAW

Along the country road walked a man and a woman. The latter was bullying the weak little fellow who trudged in front of her with downcast head.

Suddenly the woman turned and saw a bull racing down the road behind them. She took refuge in the hedge, but her companion kept on, unconscious of everything but his woes. The bull caught him spinning into a muddy ditch. Then it continued on its wild career.

As he crawled out of the mire he saw his wife coming towards him. Plucking up a little courage, he whimpered: "Maria, if you hit me like that again you'll really make me lose my temper."

* * *

PRESCRIPTION

"I prescribe absolute quiet for your husband," said the doctor. "Here's a sleeping powder."

"When do I give it to him?" asked the wife.

"You don't give it to him," said the doctor. "You take it yourself."

MILITARY TRADITION

The man wanted a horse, but unable to buy a thoroughbred, he had to be satisfied with an old hack.

"This one," said the dealer, "has been in the best military traditions."

He purchased the horse, and a few days later angrily returned to the dealer.

"I thought you said that this horse was bred in the best military traditions," he shouted.

"So he is," returned the dealer. "He'd sooner die than run."

* * *

FOREWARNED

Pat had just signed his engagement in the R.A.F. He wrote the date with his right hand and signed the document with his left.

"Oh, you're ambidextrous," the officer remarked.

"Yes, sir," replied the Irishman. 'My old father said to me, 'Pat learn to cut your nails with your left hand, in case you happen to lose the right.' "

* * *

TABLE TURNED

Two little girls were playing. One pretented she wished to rent the other's house.

"Have you any parents?" asked the playhouse owner.

"Yes, two," was the reply.

"Sorry, but I never rent to children with parents."

* * *

INEXPERIENCED

The granary keeper was away for the day, but his wife was eager to be helpful, and offered to carry out the sale of a bushel of wheat which a customer required. They went to the bin, and she proceeded to measure out the grain. She poured in two peck measures, and was about to tie up the sack when the customer interrupted!

"But four pecks make a bushel ma'am!"

"Oh, do they?" she replied. "You see, I never had any experience in measuring grain before I was married. I used to be a school teacher."

* * *

IGNORANCE

Customer: "I want a thermometer for my husband. He has fever."

Chemist: "Fahrenheit or centigrade?"

Customer: "What is the difference? Give me the one which will cure him quickest."

* * *

THE BIG JOKE!

The party was getting drunker every minute and the host slipped into the kitchen. Pretty soon he returned to the living room laughing like crazy. 'Ho, ho," he roared, "I just saw my wife kissin' another guy. Ho, ho, whatta joke on her." "Why's he joke on her?" asked a friend. 'Because," roared the host, "she thinks she's kissin' me."

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37th YEAR OF PUBLICATION

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Habitat Year—1976

Housing: Grandiose Schemes Won't Help

BY K. K. SHAH
Governor Of Tamil Nadu

The second half of this century has witnessed fast progress, marked by great achievements in the technological sphere. Though man has landed on the moon, on the terrestrial plane, life for millions is still a question of food and shelter. These two basic requirements have never been satisfactorily solved for the majority of people, particularly in developing countries where the problem has assumed serious proportions due to enormous growth of population. The United Nations, as a world body has, therefore, been very much concerned with these two aspects. While the problem of food has received some attention, shelter and environment are receiving their due attention only now. Considering the value of shelter and environment in shaping the economic, social and moral values of life for the millions, the United Nations has declared 1976 as HABITAT year to focus attention on the magnitude of the problem and to evolve suitable approaches. A conference is being held by United Nations from May 31 to June 11 this year at Vancouver, Canada. To mark these events, the 29th of February, 1976 was celebrated as the HABITAT DAY throughout the world.

In India, 80% of the population lives in villages. Nearer home, in Tamil Nadu, the majority of people live in villages. In spite of increasing urbanisation Tamilnadu has about 30% of its people in areas classified as urban – the bulk of our people will continue to live in rural settlements. Even in the urban set up, a majority of our people live in near rural style of life. The main problems faced by us in the rural areas are lack of minimum housing, absence of protected water and poor sanitation. In urban areas, these problems have become acute due to the growth of slums.

MAIN CONCERN

The housing condition in the State can be gauged from the fact that over 60% of the rural houses and nearly 30% of the urban houses are mere huts and over 65% of the population lives in one-roomed houses. Most of these houses do not have basic facilities. A combination of these adverse factors has contributed to low productivity both in the agricultural and the industrial sectors. They have also created many social problems. If our economy is to grow and the standard of living is to be raised, it is imperative that the general quality of the living environment of our people should improve. Our efforts should, therefore, be directed to improvement of both rural and urban environment as expeditiously as possible.

Our main concern after we attained Independence has been to take the economic progress and social benefits to the masses. The community development programme which has been designed to better the economic and social levels of the rural population has covered all the villages of the State. Our main programmes for environmental improvment in the rural areas have been—electrification, water supply and housing. In the urban areas, our attention has been directed to slum clearance, slum improvement and provision of housing for the economically weaker sections of the community.

HOUSING SECTOR

In the matter of rural water supply, last year we have commissioned water supply schemes in 597 villages classified as scarcity and endemic villages benefiting a population of 6.35 lakhs. This year projects have been taken up in 1682 villages. Still about 5527 such villages are to be covered.

In the housing sector, we have built about 8000 houses in rural areas besides developing about 33,000 house sites for the land less over the past few years. In the urban areas we have built nearly 25,000 units to re-house slum dwellers and improved environmental condition in over 290 slums benefiting 105,000 households. Although we have made some progress, much more remains to be done.

MASTER PLANS

For the purpose we will have to prepare master plans for all the towns and villages in the context of regional requirement and keeping in view the need for balanced regional development. The formation of large urban agglomerations which consume heavy investments for infrastructure should be prevented by adopting a conscious policy of dispersal of industries, development of new towns and expansion of small and medium sized towns. In this process, we should however guard against making grandiose plans which cannot be implemented. The plans must take into account the life style of our people their minimum needs, the financial resources available and mobilise to the optimum extent our material and human resources. The proper utilisation of the last mentioned resource is very important.

The 20-point economic programme of our Prime Minister has given us the necessary impetus to launch programmes for bettering the environment of our rural brethren and the not-so-well off urban brethren. If Technology is adapted to the needs of the masses and used to improve the quality of their shelter and environment with least cost, the majority of our people will be happier and healthier.

I hope that the HABITAT Conference to be held in Vancouver will help us in sharing the information, technical know-how and experience of people from all over the world and make it easier for us to provide better environment for our people.

Let the HABITAT Day mark the opening of a new era for the masses and let us dedicate ourselves anew to this task.

Lord Of The Seven Hills

By P. B. SREENIVIOS,
CINE PLAY-BACK ARTISTE

Life is full of several tests!
Oft it is shaken by tempests!
Ridden by time-willed vicissitudes,
Devotees come in multitudes!
On the top of the seven heavenly hills,
Filling the worshippers' hearts with thrills,
Transcendent Lord of Lords all,
Helps his devotees from downfall,
Elevating their lives and souls!
Surely, HE is the goal of goals!
Enriched with the most merciful heart,
Vilest sins, HE will readily thwart!
EGO is the one thing HE hates!
Neat deeds are what HE appreciates!
HE wants our needs to be kept clean!
In one's own heart HE can be seen,
Lustre of countless suns and moons,
Lavishly, HE bestows boons!
Sacred hearts are his festoons!

DOWRY SYSTEM

VINA MAZUMDAR
Indian Council of Social Science Research

A hundred young men took a pledge recently that they would not take dowry for their marriages. Some time back, a youth group in Maharashtra staged a demonstration against dowry. Hopeful signs? Perhaps–but I would like to meet these young men before I commit myself, further. I would be happier if I could hear such things even about young women all over the country. The suicide of some young girls who could not tolerate their families' plight, the refusal of a Harijan girl to go through the marriage because dowry had been demanded–why don't our young women talk about these things?

The big protest against dowry made to the committee on the Status of women, and now voiced in the press and at meetings, is invariably from older people – understandably from parents on whom the burden sits heavily. They hate it because it drains the economy of the family, it gets them into debt, it causes resentment among the sons.

Since the dowry for an educated girl, for whom a more educated groom will have to be found, is higher, many parents stop their studies after primary or middle school, even if they are bright. This may sound fantastic, but it is a fact.

Social reformers in the 19 th century believed that dowry was the result of social backwardness, conservatism and ignorance, particularly of women. The spread of education among men and women, they claimed, would end it. I am afraid this belief reflected both naivete and ignorance about the social roots of dowry.

RECENT ORIGIN

Dowry is not something unique to India, nor is it a very old practice. The opposite custom of bride price, where the groom pays something, in cash or kind, to the girls' parents, is the old practice and still prevails among most tribes and some castes, both scheduled and non-scheduled.

The ancient lawgivers frowned on it - but as late as the 19th century, even brahmins of some communities in West Bengal had to pay Rs. 400-500 to get a bride In fact, from all accounts, the practice of dowry, in its present form, started among the relatively lower castes, who had a lot of money, and used it to buy their way into families higher in the social ladder.

A similar practice developed in western Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries, when rich merchants and bankers, married their daughters to impoverished aristocrats by paying heavy dowries. Something of the same type seems to have happened in India around the 18th century.

A historian whom I consulted observed that dowry was started by the eruption of a money - culture by rich merchants who wanted to secure higher social status. There is no doubt that they also began ostentatious expenditure on marriages. Since many of them became land owners or zamindars, the practice entered the landed aristocracy.

But what has all this to do with today? Zamindari has been abolished. The Constitution and our leaders have declared that we must create a social order based on justice, equality, freedom and dignity of the individual. Why should social climbing be necessary, using our daughters as tools? Why should such a thing be permitted?

A SOCIAL EVIL

This kind of thinking undoubtedly lay behind the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961, but I regret to say that most people in this country, including the educated, have remained ignorant of this law, like most of our other social laws. As for its impact, the Dowry Act seems to have the highest record of futility. Child marriage and polygamy, though not extinct, are definitely decreasing.

Remarriage of widows, though not widely practised, is increasing. Dowry is the one custom in which social practice is moving in direct contradiction to and in open violation of the law. Not only has it continued—but it has increased in volume and spread, and penetrated communities which did not practise it earlier.

Social anthropologists studying the same group of villages after a gap of some years found that families of the peasant castes had changed over from bride-price to dowry. Reason? They had become more prosperous, had sent their sons to schools; and, more significant, had stopped their wives and daughters from working on the land, as they feel these are essential steps to acquire more social status.

The overriding justification is 'what's good enough for the Brahmins is good enough for us.' There are some economic justifications also - they have invested money in the sons' education, which must be compensated; and since their daughters are no longer assets as farm workers, but non-productive liabilities, some compensation has to be given to the family which takes over the responsibility of keeping them in idleness.

Housework, which most probably the girls would do is not considered productive—so housewives are regarded as economic burdens. On the other hand, the dowry may enable the son-in-law to become more prosperous, by getting more education more mobility (when he gets a cycle, a scooter or a car) more powerful and help to get more status– by setting up his house in a more lavish style than his own or his family's income could provide.

A STATUS SYMBOL

This consciousness explains the difference in the market value of IAS officers (usually valued at about a lakh) doctors and engineers, businessmen and the humbler groups can at the most offer some economic security to the girl.

One can say - if all these people can afford it-what is the harm? Why should they not try to ensure a comfortable life for their daughters? But unfortunately, though started by those who can afford, dowry spreads to sections which cannot afford it.

Since we still consider that the parental responsibility to daughters includes marrying them off, and since we do not generally train them to be independent—dowry becomes inevitable. And what we do to the personal dignity and values of our daughters in the process—is nobody's business. Black money has aggravated the practice. For dowry is the easiest method for disposing it off–at a good value, as it brings prestige to the family.

The most distressing thing in my experience about dowry is the acceptance of this practice by our young educated women. The sensitive ones suffer, a few rebel a few take drastic steps—but the majority accepts it as necessary–to ensure their new house in style.

A house, a car, a frig, furniture—the new symbols of status in our 'modernising' society—are they really different from the jewellery utensils and clothes demanded by the less modernised sections?

NEED FOR A MOVEMENT

The recent hue and cry about dowry—unless, of course, it is just some froth thrown up by the International Women's Year—suggests that something is going to be done about it. But speeches, calling it a social evil like black marketing, smuggling or hoarding - will not help. This has been tried earlier and did not succeed Even the law is not-enough though I am told that West Bengal has now made it a

(Contd. on page 10)

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

I verily believe that man's habit of killing man on the slightest pretext has darkened his reason and he gives himself liberties with other life which he would shudder to take if he really believed that God was a God of Love and Mercy.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY March. 7 1976

PRICES: NEW LOOK NEEDED

Fall in prices of agricultural commodities in recent times is really striking.

Rice is available at less than controlled rates in many centres. Prices of chillies, coriander and onions have crashed. Fall in edible oil prices is unbelievable. Government is seriously considering price support for groundnut which is fast sliding down the Rs 150 a quintal level. The story is the same with regard to some vegetables —tomatoes were sold at 20 np a kilo in some places.

How this fall in the prices of farm produce affect agriculturists must be easy to understand.

But are the other sectors of the economy making equal sacrifices? This is a question worth serious consideration.

There is urgent need for a new look at this aspect of our economy.

— —

HOUSES FOR ALL

Housing will get a new fillip in 1976—the year being celebrated as a "Habitat" year.

Rural areas in India will receive special attention in this regard under the Prime Minister's 20 point programme.

While taking up projects, the views of Tamil Nadu Governor (published in this issue) must be given serious consideration. He has rightly stressed that plans (for housing) "must take into account the life style of our people, their minimum needs, the financial resources available and mobilise to the optimum extent our material and human resources."

"We should guard against grandiose plans which cannot be implemented."

Rehabilitation of Deaf

By K. K. SHAH
(Governor of Tamil Nadu)

As everybody knows, a blind person evokes lot of sympathy. Dr. (Miss) Helen Keller, world famous author, who was both blind and deaf, and who had been the source of inspiration for many involved in the rehabilitation of the deaf, once said, "Deafness is a harder handicap for me than lack of sight. It cuts one off from the power of acquiring languages." The musical genius Ludwig Van Beethoven, when he became deaf said, "Deafness in a musician is perhaps as tragic as blindness in the plastic artist." A deaf person is a retrovert developing very many complexes and very often lands his family, and friends and well wishers into misery. There is more mental torture associated with his condition than what meets our eyes! He needs all help and sympathy.

There are about 35 million persons in India who suffer from various kinds of hearing defects! Of these, 2 million are totally deaf. Amongst them, children between ages of 6 and 14 years are 2.5 lakhs. In the State of Tamilnadu a survey which was conducted revealed that the number of physically handicapped was as high as 2.3 lakhs of which 75,000 (31% of the total handicapped) were deaf and dumb. 45% of them belonged to the working age group of 16 50 years and 23% to the school going age of 6 to 16 years. These statistics bear ample evidence to the magnitude of the problem that we are facing.

REHABILITATION

The rehabilitation of these unfortunate people is indeed a very difficult and major task and deserves top priority. The schools for the deaf in our country are not enough (a little more than one hundred) and the number of teachers for the deaf are inadequate. The Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu are making every effort to make up for these lacunae and have given top priority to rehabilitate the physically handicapped persons.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once stated, "Not only must equal opportunities be given to all, but special opportunities for educational, economic and cultural growth must be given to backward groups as well as to enable them to catch up with those who are already ahead of them." With this in mind the Central Government as well as the State Governments have constituted special Employment Exchanges for the physically handicapped with direction to give them priority in employment.

There are many avenues of work open to deaf persons They do much better in such professions like art, painting, printing, photography, tailoring, carpentry, weaving, pottery and an unlimited number of them if they are given proper opportunity and training. The opportunities are offered through these employment exchanges and training is given through vocational rehabilitation centres.

EARLY ATTEMPTS

It was in 1578, for the first time in the world that the education and rehabilitation of deaf and dumb, was taken up by a Spanish benedictine monk, Petro Ponce Deleon, by teaching some basic words to read and write to deaf children of a nobleman. In the 17th century, John Bulivegr, an Englishman, wrote on lip reading and of hand signs for the deaf to convey thoughts. The education and training of the deaf in India was started in 1884 when the first school for the deaf was established in Bombay. It was in 1897 that a school was started in Tamil Nadu a Palayamcottai.

No additional effort was made for a period of nearly seventy years till the dawn of Independence either to provide facilities for education or training. During the last two decades—and in particular during the last decade—it is gratifying that we have made considerable headway in this direction.

Fot the first time in our country, a vocational rehabilitation centre was started at Hyderabad in the year 1954. A guidance Centre for the education of the deaf was started in 1955 in Bombay by the Central Government. The Government and private organisations have started several schools for the deaf during the last decade and a notable achievement was the establishment of the India Institute of speech and Hearing at Mysore in the year 1966 which not only caters to the need of the deaf but also trains speech and hearing personnel.

Government are determined with the help of ENT surgeons, Audiologists, Teachers of the deaf, Social Organisations and other allied institutions to achieve total rehabilitation of the deaf through all round education, complete social integration, economic prosperity full development of personality and research on deafness and communication methods.

—

Watchdog Neutralizer

Growing crime in the United States has resulted in a sharp increase in the number of watchdogs and this is the cause of no little trouble for postmen and gas metermen, for instance. Hence the invention and sale of portable tape recorders producing ultrasonic waves that cause such a sharp pain in canine ears that even the fiercest of dogs take to flight. The device has other merits: it does not harm a dog's health and is relatively cheap—only $30. In Britain, however, where it is also sold now, it is feared that burglars will take advantage of it.

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To make sure that it reaches her, loans on the policy are forbidden. The amounts are paid to her every month or every year—not in a lump sum which might attract adventurers or large spending. The payments under this policy can be made exempt from Estate Duty.

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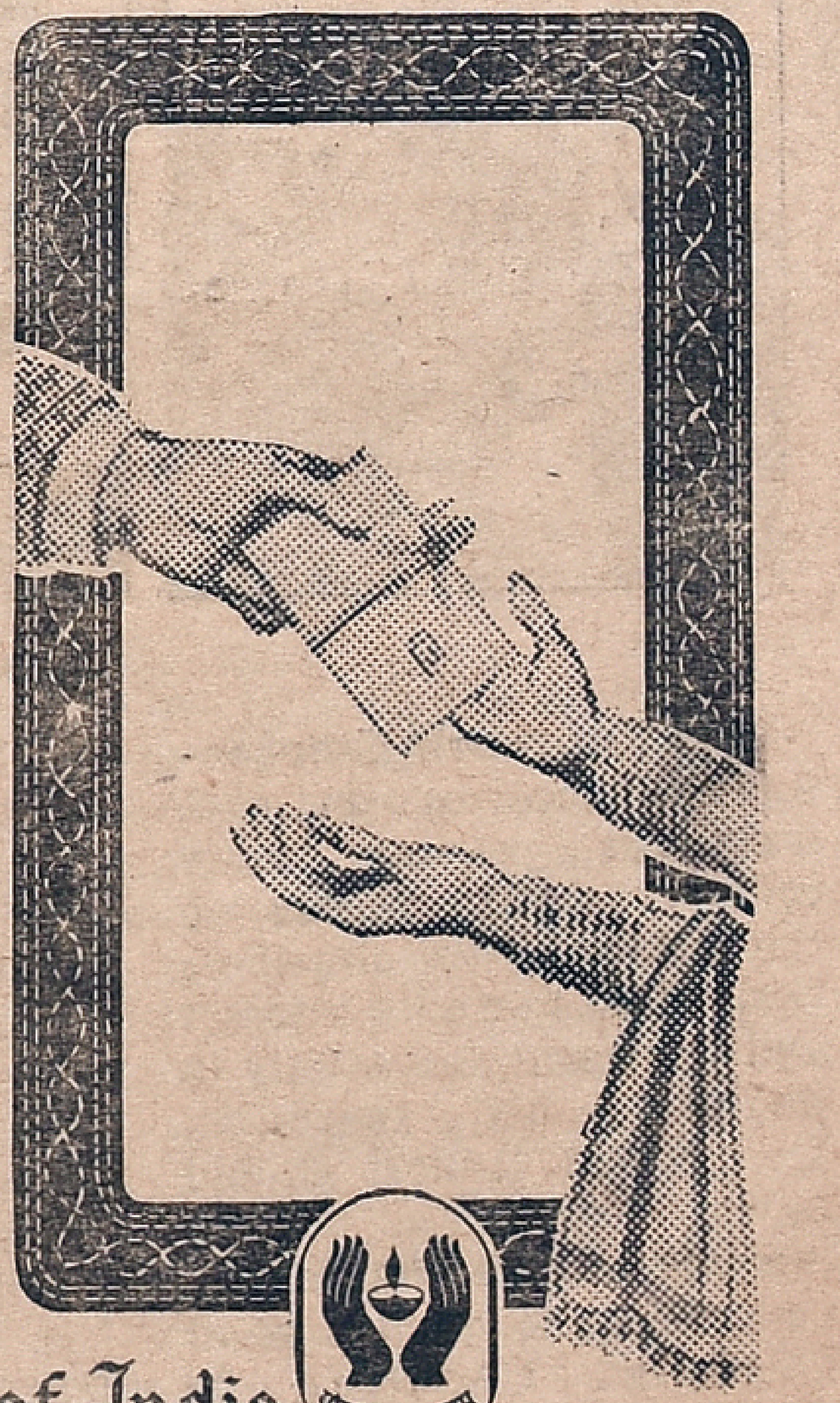

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Do's And Dont's In Heat Stroke

BY PROF. A. V. BELSKY

(The summer months are just ahead. In our country we hear of sun strokes every year during the hot days of April and May. The foregoing article analyses the causes, cures and preventions of sunstrokes)

A heat stroke is an acutely-developing morbid condition caused by overheating of the organism when the temperature of the surrounding air is very high, particularly when it is higher than the body temperature.

The main cause of overheating is the disturbance in the processes of temperature-control in the organism. And this can take place, not only owing to a high temperature of the environment, but also as a result of the excessive generation of heat in the organism itstel as, for instance-during any kind of physical stress.

As everyone knows, the human organism relieves itself of excessive heat by increasing the work of its sweat glands because when sweat evaporates it helps to cool the body. However, if a person is dressed up in warm, tight-fitting clothes which do not let the air pass freely, while the weather is very warm, the air damp and there is no wind, such emission becomes difficult.

When sweat comes in big drops and pours down without having time to evaporate, the organism loses much water and salt, viscosity of the blood increases several times, blood circulation worsens and oxygen deficiency develops from which all organs suffer the heart and the brain in the first instance.

DIFFERENT SENSITIVITY

Different people have different sensitivity to high temperatures. Those suffering from obesity, cardiovascular and endocrine diseases as well as those who indulge too much in alcoholic drinks are subject to heat strokes more often than others. Babies, old folk and people who are not used to heat—having moved from colder to warmer areas of the country- become overheated very easily.

A heat stroke develops very rapidly. A person suffers from headache, nausea and general weakness. He feels thirsty experiences sensations of heat suffocation, compression near the heart and a dull pain in the back. The pulse and respiration quicken, the skin grows red. The patient becomes delirious and faints.

Overheating also may be the result of sun-rays falling directly on a person's head if he lies and sleeps in the sun bareheaded.

SYMPTOMS

A sunstroke is, in the first instance, characteristic of a serious disturbance of the central nervous system. It manifests itself at first as a feeling of uneasiness, headache, vertigo, pulsating noise in the ears, nausea and vomitting. The patient's arms and legs shake, his gait and movements lack confidence, his nose may start bleeding. Sometimes disorders of eyesight take place: the patient sees everything around him either green or red. The face grows red and the patient runs high temperature, his pulse and respiration quicken, and profuse sweating takes place.

In serious cases of sunstroke a person may become unconscious, he may stop breathing, and his heart may stop beating.

REMEDY

What must be done to a person who has suffered from a heat stroke or a sunstroke?

In the first instance, he must be moved to a cool place in the shade. If the stroke has occurred in an open field, you must build some kind of a canopy to protect the patient from the sun. Then take off the patient's overclothes and put him down on his back so that the head should be lifted a little. Put an ice-bag or cold poultice on the patient's head, fan him with a towel or newspaper and rub down or sprinkle his body with cold water. Give the patient some cold salted water to drink (a little less than a tea spoonful of salt to a litre of water). In order to restore his respiration, bring a bit of cotton wool soaked in liquid ammonia under his nose from time to time, but see to it that drops of ammonia do not get over his face.

If the patient is unconscious, does not breathe and his pulse cannot be felt, a first-aid ambulance must be called and artificial respiration and massage of heart started immediately.

PREVENTION

Can a heat stroke or a sunstroke be prevented? Of course, it can be. Put on a light hat or panama hat on your head and wear light clothes which do not prevent the evaporation of sweat on hot sunny days. When working in the sun make sure there are frequent intervals in your work. Pay particular attention to the regiment of drinking liquids for it is equally undesirable to consume too much or too little liquid. During very hot weather it is better to drink slightly sour or sweet tea, rice-water or cherry brew. Do not eat too much and abstain from alcoholic drinks. Breakfast should be light, and in the day time it is preferable to eat light dishes and milk products.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

(OFFICE ESTD: 1924)

Recipient of many gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas Judges and Notables, Annual life reading, monthly details Rs. 5/- 3 questions Rs 2/- Horoscope or writing time required.
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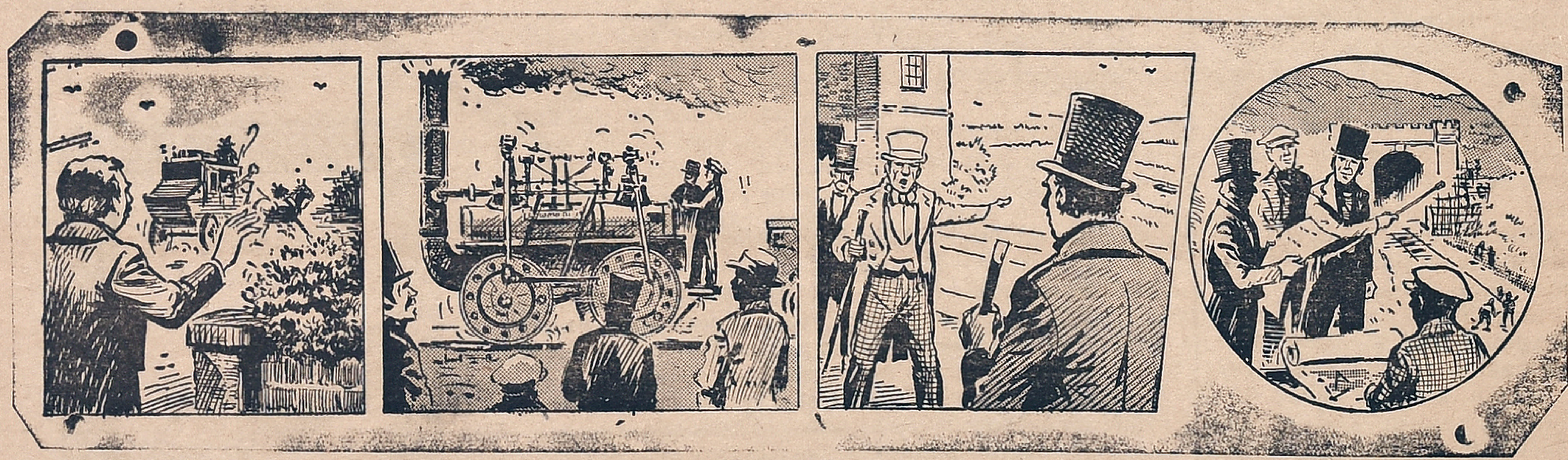
Pioneers Of Transport



• At Killingworth Stephenson's locomotives went into daily use, proving more economical than horses on the railways, yet elsewhere they failed to excite interest and he lacked the ability to publicise his invention. Determined Robert should have the education he had missed, Stephenson sacrificed much to send him to Edinburgh University in 1820.

However, a gropp of northern coal-owners and merchants were impressed and in spite of bitter opposition gave up their plans for a horse drawn railway from the Darlington coalfields to Stockton in favour of Stephenson's locomotive. The first steam-hauled public railway was formally opened in September 1825 with Stephenson driving his "Locomotion."

The old plan of linking the cotton-manufacturing town of Manchester with the port of Liverpool was row revived, the sole means of communication, the Bridgewater Canal, being totally inadequate, Stephenson was given the job of surveying the line and met with great hostility, particularly from landowners.

He was then appointed Chief Engineer and encountered many physical obstacles, including unsuspected quicksands during the construction of a mile-and-a-half long tunnel. He brilliantly solved the problems in bringing his line across 12 miles of oozing bog by floating his railway on a continuous raft of hurdles, brushwood and heather.

British Law Against Racial Discrimination

By TERENCE CLEAVER
Parliamentary Correspondent

A new Race Relations Bill, designed to strengthen the law against racial discrimination and close loopholes in existing legislation, has just been published by the British Government.

The Bill covers employment, training, education, housing, advertising, and the provision of goods, facilities and services. For the first time, clubs and associations are covered, the only exceptions being those with fewer than 25 members of those whose membership is restricted to "persons of a particular racial group defined otherwise than by reference to colour."

The new measures closely follow the enforcement provision in the recently enacted Sex Discrimination Act, that reinforcing the Government's continuing aim to stamp out discrimination in British society, whatever form it may take.

NEW BODY

One main provision is for the establishment of a new body, the Race Relations Commission, to replace the Race Relations Board and the Community Relations Commission set up under the 1965 and 1968 Race Relations Acts respectively. With wider powers than its predecessors, the new Commission will be able to investigate cases of discrimination and initiate proceedings through the courts as well as supporting, financially and otherwise, local community relations councils and similar bodies.

Its principal long-term function, however, will be "to work towards the elimination of discrimination (and) to promote equality of opportunity and good relations between persons of different racial groups generally". It will sponsor research projects and educational activities in support of these aims.

The new enforcement arrangements will, for the first time, allow individual victims of discrimination to bring their cases direct to the courts or industrial tribunals without having to go through a statutory agency. They will also be able to seek expert advice and professional help from the Commission itself.

Like the complementary Sex Discrimination Act, the Bill explicitly encourages "positive discrimination" to aid members of racial groups to train for better jobs, especially in areas or skills where they had previously not been adequately represented.

ADVERTISEMENTS

With a number of commonsense exceptions, the Bill also outlaws all advertising which excludes, or even seems to exclude, persons of a particular racial group. This provision will apply to all kinds of advertising, but it has particular relevance in job advertisements.

One provision in the Bill, which is expected to lead to detailed discussion by Members of Parliament when it reaches the committee stages in the Commons, makes it an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, to incite racial hatred by the spoken or written word in 'threatening, abusive or insulting" language. Under this section, the Prosecution would not have to prove a subjective intention to stir up racial hatred.

The Bill, along with previous and existing anti-discrimination legislation, has broad all-party support in Parliament.

The architect of the Bill, the Home Secretary, Mr. Roy Jenkins, speaking after he had announced the forthcoming publication of the Bill last autumn, said he believed that such legislation was a necessary and vital step towards achieving fair and equal treatment for all.

"But it will not and cannot provide by itself a complete answer to the problems confronting ethnic minorities," he added. "For that, the main impetus must come from society at large, and not least from the members of the minority communities themselves."

Records

According to "Newsweek", nineteen-year-old Frank Perkins of San Jose, U. S. A., is out to break the flagpole-sitting record (it equals 253 days, says the Guinness Book of World Records). What decided him to try his luck, Frank told reporters, was the $ 50,000 prize awaiting him. More over, he said gleefully, it's great not having to pay any rent.

Decline

The position of the Church in France is anything but rosy, writes churchman Raymond-Leopold Bruckberger in "Journal du Dimanche." According to the figures he cites, the number of believers decreased from 35 per cent of the population in 1958 to 14 per cent in 1974. The ranks of the clergy are fast melting too. "Never before has 'desertion' among the clergy been so wide-spread", Bruckberger writes. Fewer and fewer people are joining the orders: 573 men were ordinated in 1963, for instance, and only 170 in 1974. "The French Church is dying", is the conclusion he draws.

Hair-Raising Millionaire

The police in Goteborg (Sweden) have put a stop to "inventor" Ulf Gorans's activities. For more than two years this enterprising ex barber had been buying up stale margarine at giveaway prices, mixing it with certain chemicals, tubing it and selling it as a hair restorer. The police said he made a million on it.

It's A Man's world

According to Francoise Giroud, Secretary of State for Women's Affairs, 37 per cent of Frenchwomen over eighteen would rather be men. "Those who say so have the evident feeling that their condition is less favourable than that of men," she has reportedly said. Many Frenchwomen regard their lot as "unhappy."

George Stephenson

With the railway half-finished, a prize of £ 500 was offered for a locomotive capable of hauling three times its own weight at a speed of at least 10 m. p h. Robert Stephenson, now a successful engineer, designed and built the "Rocket" in his father's workshop. At the exciting trials it completely outclassed the other entries, achieving 30m. p. h. and averaging 16 m.p.h.

The opening of the railway in September 1830 should have been a triumph but was marred by a fatal accident. Eight special trains had left Liverpool carrying 1000 passengers. When the engine stopped to take water, some of the dignitaries alighted and on rejoining their carriage one fell and was hit by the "Rocket."

The Liverpool and Manchester was the first modern railway with regular passenger timetables and ushered in the Railway Age. Stephenson continued to play a part in its development and as new railways criss-crossed the land honours were heaped on him in England and abroad but he remained a simple direct man.

On becoming a colliery owner he did not forget his own hard early years and introduced education and social welfare schemes for his workers. He spent his later years on his country estate, happily making improvements to his land, forever experimenting with new ideas, and was always ready to see and help struggling inventors.

(END)

Twenty Fifth CPSU Congress: Feature

Projection And Deepening Of The Peace Programme

BY LEV TOLKUNOV

The 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which has started its work in the Kremlin, can by right be classed among the major events of our time. L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivering a report to the Congress declared that the international position of the Soviet Union was strong as never before, that the relaxation of tensions had become a leading trend and that the world was changing before our very eyes, and changing for the better.

During the last 30—40 years, the Central Committee's reports to the Party Congresses began, as a rule, with an analysis of the international situation. This speaks volumes, for we are building a new society not in isolation from world processes. The Soviet state has aimed and continues to aim its entire foreign policy at the strengthening of peace. Indeed, it is only in the conditions of a lasting peace that we in new society can score successes on the path charted by V. I. Lenin.

POLICY OF PEACE

This consistent peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union enables other peace-loving countries and peoples to work more confidently for all-round cooperation along the principles of peaceful coexistence, social progress and defence of their national interests.

Much attention in the report was paid to the development of normal and, wherever possible, friendly relations with the Asian states. The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee dwelt on the Soviet Union's multifarious cooperation with India. "We attach special importance to friendship with that great country", he said.

"Close political and economic cooperation with the Republic of India is our consistent policy. Soviet people appreciate and, more, are in solidarity with India's peaceloving foreign policy and the courageous efforts of her progressive forces to solve her difficult socio-economic problems. We wish the people and Government of India complete success in these efforts."

BIG INFLUENCE

Leonid Brezhnev emphasised that the CPSU devoted attention first and foremost to strengthening the unity and developing cooperation with the socialist states and said that today, socialism exercises a tremendous influence on the minds and feelings of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world.

Speaking of relations with China, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that the policy of Peking, which strives to provoke a world war, thoroughly contradicts the interests of all peoples.

The Soviet Union's ties with the developing countries have grown and gained in strength. The Soviet Union fully supports the legitimate aspirations of young states and their determination to completely get rid of imperialist exploitation

Struggle to consolidate the principles of peaceful coexistence was and remains the main element of the USSR's policy towards the capitalist states. Considerable headway in this respect has been made in the past five years.

BARGAINING

The practice of international relations has shown that detente cannot be a matter of political bargaining. Those who are seeking unilateral advantages obviously do damage to others and aggravate relations.

L. I. Brezhnev's report has demonstrated once again that the Party's Central Committee, headed by General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev realistically, profoundly, and far-sightedly analyses the positive and negative tendencies in the world arena and finds a correct approach to solving the vital problems of strengthening peace.

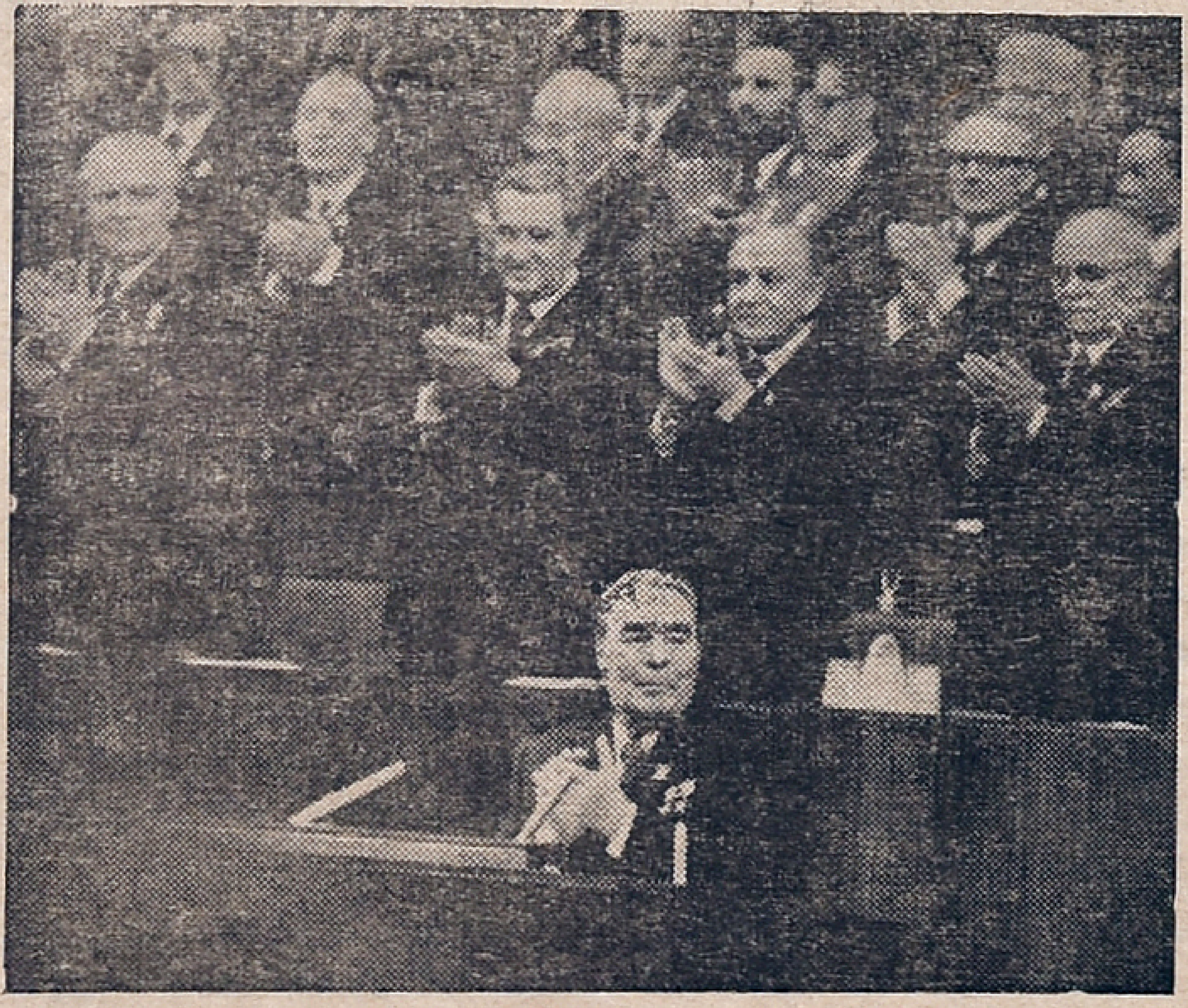
It should be mentioned, that without a knowledge of the Soviet Union's stand on those problems, one can hardly see opportunities for strengthening peace and preventing a world thermonuclear war.

Great Mission of The Pioneers Of Socialism

By SPARTAK BEGLOV,
APN Political Correspondent

The 25th Congress of the CPSU that is being held in Moscow, is a Congress of a Party of triumphant Socialism. The role of pioneers is an honorary, but also a difficult one. Today, more than a dozen countries, relying on Soviet experience, are advancing along this road. It is already a matter of collective experience, a new type of relations between fraternal countries, of the role of the community of socialist countries in world politics.

That the socialist community has now become the most dynamic economic force in the world is indicated by the following thing. Over the past five years, the industry of the countries of this community has been developing four times faster than did the industry of the developed capitalist countries.



Mr. L.I. Breznev at the 25th CPSU Conference.

POLITICAL FACTOR

Next to the material factor, we see the moral and political factor: Unity, solidarity and mutual support. Many important tasks have been accomplished in the past five years, thanks to the combined effect of these factors. Among them are: The victory scored by the Vietnamese people in its struggle against the biggest imperialist attempt over the past three decades to destroy a socialist state and crush a national liberation revolution; the emergence of the German Democratic Republic on the world arena as a sovereign and equal State recognised by all; and the consolidation of the international position of the Socialist Republic of Cuba.

The full weight of the prestige and influence of the parties and countries engaged in the historically unprecedented creation of a new society is put behind the effort to curb the forces of war and aggression, to consolidate world peace and ensure the right of peoples to freedom, independence and social progress.

The peace programme, formulated by the previous, 24th CPSU Congress, expressed the joint peace-loving aspirations of the fraternal socialist countries and became their common platform of action.

Stressing the peaceable essence of their policy, the countries of the fraternal community are following the behests of the founders of scientific socialism, in particular Vladimir Lenin, about the need for decisions and measures: "That would certainly lead to peace, if not to the complete elimination of the war danger" and that "disarmament is the ideal of socialism."

Herein lies the nature of socialism, its humane mission on the earth. And the frantic attempts by the Maoist leadership of China to torpedo the detente, to obstruct disarmament, to breed suspicion and hostility between States, their efforts to provoke a world war and reap whatever advantages may accrue, do not at all fit in with the concept of truly socialist foreign policy. Statements made by leaders of Peking diplomacy that "every generation must have its own war" are well known. Such principles and goals are incompatible with the true interests of the peoples.

SPECULATION

The socialist countries are always on the side of the forces

(Contd. on opposite page)

From Congress to Congress :

A Testimony of Evergrowing Friendship

By MANSOOR AHMED

Ever since India attained independence, she has found a genuinely sincere friend in the USSR. The policy of independent India towards strengthening peace in the world and building a bright future for her people free from the clutches of imperialist powers has always been warmly appreciated in Moscow.

For example, the 24th Congress of the CPSU which advanced the outstanding Peace Programme had given due significance to events in India and the phenomenal growth of Indo-Soviet relations.

"The struggle against the forces of reaction and the henchmen of imperialism is being carried on everywhere, and in some countries the progressive forces have already scored serious gains," the CPSU report to the Congress observed. The 24th Congress report went on to explain why in the period under review friendly relations with India had considerably flowered. "The Indian Government's pursuit of a peaceful, independent line in international affairs, and the traditional feelings of friendship linking the peoples of the two countries have all helped to strengthen Indo Soviet cooperation."

MOMENTOUS EVENTS

From 1971 to 1976 is a period of contemporary history which will remain ever memorable for the momentous events that were fitted within its span.

This period saw the relations between India and the USSR raised to a qualitatively new level by the signing of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation in 1971, and CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev's highly useful visit to India in 1973. The Soviet approval of the emergency steps adopted by the Indian Government to contain right reaction and check foreign imperialist efforts aimed at destabilisation in India made a deep impact on the world scene, especially in the wake of Western hypocrisy in relation to events in India. The 25th Congress of the CPSU highlighted with perfect clarity this feature of Indo-Soviet relations.

SOLIDARITY WITH INDIA

The report of the CPSU Central Committee and the Party's immediate objectives in home and foreign policy, delivered by CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev at the Party's 25th Congress in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on 25th February, eloquently brought out the 'political content' of relations with India. The "strong pressure" of domestic and foreign reaction on regimes and political organisations that proclaimed socialist aims and pledged to carry out progressive changes, as mentioned in the report, was best illustrated by the "recent rightist campaign against the government of Indira Gandhi" By magnifying this, Brezhnev exemplified Soviet solidarity with India on this score. When the West is shouting hoarse against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi accusing her of introduction of "authoritarianism" in India, this solidarity is indeed of phenomenal value.

PEACE TREATY

Of special importance, however, was the reference to the role of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation as being of "tremendous significance" as a "stabilising factor in South Asia and the continent as a whole". L. I. Brezhnev said: "Close political and economic cooperation with the Republic of India is our constant policy. Soviet people appreciate and, more, are in solidarity with India's peace-loving foreign policy and the courageous efforts of her progressive forces to solve her difficult socio-economic problems. We wish the people and Government of India complete success in these efforts."

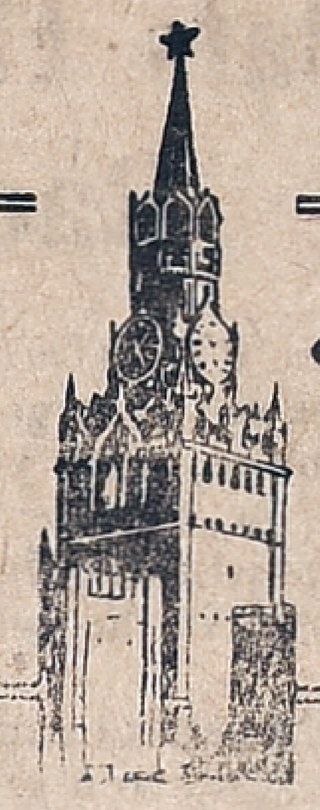
From previous page

of progress, democracy and national independence. In this we see the expression of the profound international essence of socialist foreign policy.

Western propaganda raises a howl over any action of socialist international solidarity with the struggle of other peoples for freedom and progress. In the report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 25th Party Congress such political speculations are qualified either as naiveness or a deliberate befuddling of minds. "It could not be clearer, after all, that detente and peaceful coexistence refer to interstate relations. This means mainly that disputes and conflicts between countries are not to be settled by war, by the use of threat of force. The detente does not in the slightest abolish, and cannot abolish or alter, the laws of the class struggle. None should expect that because of the detente communists will reconcile themselves with capitalist exploitation or that monopolists become followers of the revolution," stressed Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Remaining loyal to the revolutionary cause, to the cause of a radical transformation of social relations, the socialist countries are also working for a radical restructuring of international relations on the principles of peace and justice. This only confirms that socialism and peace are indissoluble.

The consistency with which the socialist world is discharging its historical mission on the earth is a great boon for mankind, for all who want freedom, equality, independence, peace and progress.



Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

THE 25TH CONGRESS OF THE CPSU

The Session of the 25th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party is in full swing reviewing past achievements of the USSR on both national and international spheres, and chalking out plans for the future. L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in his report stressed that the supreme goal of the Soviet plans and practical work is a steady improvement in the living standards and cultural level of the population.

What is more, this is not only a question of the next five years, but of long-term orientation of the Party's economic policy. At present the Soviet Union has reached the stage of a developed socialist society, and its economic potential has increased manifold. During the last five years, the real per capita incomes have increased by 25 per cent and housing facilities for 56 million people were improved. History of the Soviet Union has not known such an extensive social programme as was carried out over the past five years. It received as much money as was allocated to these purposes during the two previous five, year plan periods taken together.

The new Five-Year Plan, which will end in 1980, envisages a substantial advance. As Mr. Brezhnev pointed out, the average wage of the industrial and other workers is to grow by 16 to 18 per cent and payment to collective farmers by 24 to 27 per cent, while the state retail prices of basic commodities will remain stable.

Mr. Brezhnev also made a special reference to Soviet relations with India and said: "We attach special importance to friendship with that great country. In the past five years, Soviet-Indian relations have risen to a new level. Our countries have concluded the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. And even this short period has clearly shown its tremendous significance for our bilateral ties and its role as a stabilizing factor in South Asia and the continent as a whole."

BIGGEST SOVIET TELESCOPE

The biggest Soviet six-metre diameter telescope was commissioned late last year at the special astrophysical observatory located at an altitude of 2,100 metres in the Karachayevo-Cherkessia mountains (Caucasus). The site for the observatory was chosen on the recommendation of astronomers' expedition as one of the best for its astroclimate.

This telescope is a huge 42-metre high structure. A mobile part weighing more than 650 tons, directs an almost 300 ton tube to observe stars, planets and artificial celestial bodies, with a precision of a tenth of an angular second. The principal part of the optical scheme—the main mirror—has a six-metre light diameter, a focal length of 24 metres and an optical elongated system of 350 metres. The mirror is 650 millimetres thick and weighs 42 tons.

The telescope is housed in a tower with a revolving 1000-ton dome and a 36 ton dome-shutter. In the tower there are numerous technical services and a unique vacuum unit. This unit periodically applies a layer of aluminium, a tenth of a micrometer thick in deep vacuum, on its working surface with an area of about 28 square metres.

Soviet science has got a telescope which has the world's greatest ability to catch light from the faintest stars, comment the scientists.

Experience of space exploration has shown that despite the progress of extra-atmospheric astronomy, big ground optical telescopes remain a powerful means of detailed studies of celestial objects for a long-time to come, for the solution of many pressing scientific problems.

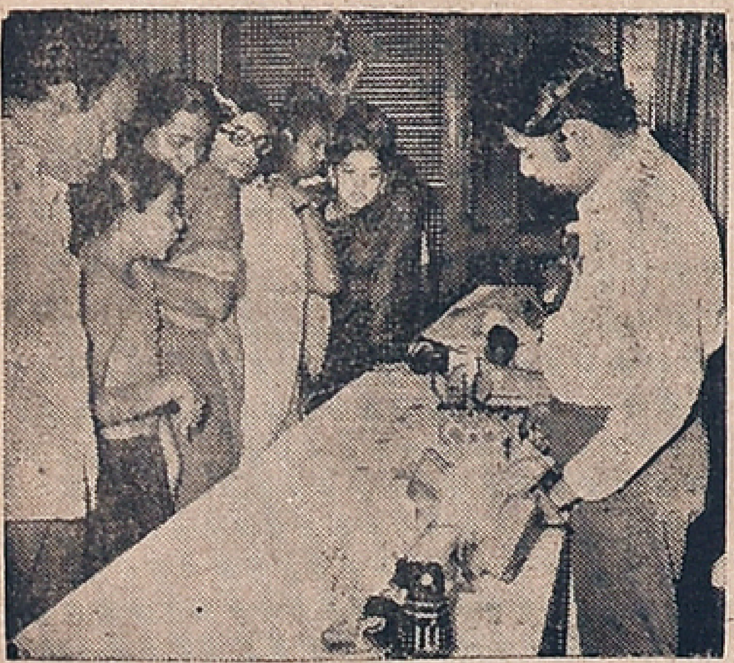
Exhibition of Japanese Traditional Dolls

There are few countries in the world which equal Japan in the variety, number, and production of folk toys. During the Tokugawa period (1603-1867) there were no less than one hundred centers of folk-toy production, but here, as in other fields of folk art, cheap, modern, machine works have tended to replace traditional handmade objects. Many such centers, however, are still in existence, and large quantities of charming folk toys are sold each year both to the people of the districts where they are made and to the general public. The Tohoku region is the most outstanding for folk toys, but other parts of the country such as the island of Shikoku, the prefectures of Nagano, Tottori, Shimane, and Toyama on the main island of Honshu, and Kumamoto Prefecture in Kyushu, are also famous for their toys.

The origin of Japanese folk toys probably goes back to magical and superstitious practices.

Many traditional dolls, such as the hina dolls, are frequently associated with an annual event or local festival.

Types of toys differ from region to region. Even today various localities have special toys, but by and large the same general motifs, most of them derived from traditional folk or Buddhist legends, appear in folk toys all over Japan. Toy tigers and lions symbolizing valor, horses believed to carry away evil spirits; masks of various kinds representing demons and spirits, and dolls of all types are found in practically every part of Japan.



An Exhibition of Japanese dolls was held at the Hotel Connemara Madras. Very fine selection of Japanese dolls were on display. Photo shows the Japanese dolls of different types and people viewing the dolls with much interest. Mr. Santhana Krishnan is explaining the dolls to the visitors.

Photo By A. ARUMUGAM

Bats Have The Best Radar System

FRANKFURT (DaD): A bat's brain is not as large as one cubic centimetre, and yet it is big enough to operate one of the most sophisticated direction-finding systems in the whole of Nature.

Bats have a perfect supersonic radar system, and so a group of researchers at Frankfurt University (Federal Republic of Germany) has begun to conduct experiments into the way the bat's locating system works. What is so unusual about the bat's way of finding its way about is that it produces the signals itself to help it locate obstacles in its path. This marks it off from most members of the animal kingdom and homo sapiens himself.

The ultrasonic noises are produced in the larynx and emitted through the bat's mouth or nostrils. They are then reflected from the objects all around and picked up by the bat's ears. They are transmitted to the brain, which analyses them. From this echo-sounding system the bat can recognize the exact size, form and surface qualities of the object in front of it.

From this it is able to judge how far away the object is and in which direction it has to fly to land on the object or to avoid it.

DIFFERENT NOISES

The Frankfurt researchers have been able to prove that bats make different noises according to the orientation that they have to undertake. On free flight the horseshoe bat, which is particularly suitable for use by researchers, sends out a sound of about fifty to seventy milliseconds.

When it is approaching its prey and when landing the sounds are shorter and more rapid. The reason is that the movements made by the prey to try to dodge the bat attack mean that the attacker has to have lightning reactions. A greater number of signals has to be sent out to gain a clear picture of the way the prey is moving.

Just how accurate the locating mechanisms of the bat are has been proved by observations that have been made of the mammals in free flight. They hunt an insect about every three seconds, and their success rate is something like fifty per cent.

Laboratory tests, furthermore, have shown that the manoeuvres for catching the prey lost no more than half a second. And just to show how sophisticated the bat's "echo-sounding" mechanisms are it has been proved that they are capable of steering it clear of all hindrances including wires that are no thicker than a human hair.

The radar equipment of the bat, which operates exclusively by a system of emitting ultrasonics and processing them as they rebound from objects, and which has now been closely studied by scientists, is so perfect that it is reckoned that human signals technology will never be able to better it.

From page 5

cognisable offence, which means that now the police can act, and U. P. has banned it.

Without an organised opposition, I mean a movement—I doubt if the law can do much. The Committee on the Status of Women suggested making dowry an offence for Government servants as was done with bigamy. Government servants and class I officers particularly are the greatest pace-setters in the current form of dowry—so perhaps a restraint on this group may help to turn the trend.

Ultimate victory will however depend on public determination of young men and particularly young women—and their ability to influence their parents. Marriage is no doubt important for a girl but is it not more important, in these days of economic instability, to train her to be independent?

Equality of treatment does not mean only education—but similar trainining that they must learn to earn their living, not to earn their dowry, as many are compelled to do—but to achieve self respect, dignity, and to give some return to the family and society for the care taken of them in childhood and adolescence.

I hope more of our young people would follow these few-not only in making pledges—but in asserting their objections within the family. Here is an occasion for the generation gap to achieve something positive.

No Precedent

Traffic in downtown Rome recently came to a halt on account of an unusual procession: 23 elephants marching in single file down its streets. The trainer escorting the elephants, it seems, got lost and they went on their way by themselves. The police wanted to fine them but the question was how much. There was no precedent since no elephants had been seen in Rome since the days of Hannibal.

The Stars Foretold

Mme Soleil, France's best-known astrologer, owes the government 250,000 francs in taxes, which she should have paid several years ago. Mme Soleil declared sadly, when charged, that she was not surprised, because the stars were not favourably situated, as far as she was concerned.

Dog Becomes A "Cat"!

Ancient rules strictly prohibited the entry of dogs into the premises of Oxford University. However, every rule has as exception and now, a dog named Flint which belongs to the dean of the faculties, roam about in the "prohibited territory." "International Herald Tribune" reporting this says that the University administration decided to treat the dog as a cat, considering the high position held by its owner.

Now It's Trees

Theft of trees and shrubs from public gardens has become a profitable source of income in Rome, where there are only a few square centimetres of greenery per downtown resident. The thieves have stolen 1,680 newly-planted trees in the last few months.

Statement about ownership and other particulars about newspaper, "Free India" Madras.

FORM IV

(*See Rule 8*)

1. *Place of Publication*: Madras
2. *Periodicity of Publication*: Weekly
3. *Printer's Name*: G. Rangarajan
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   Address: 77, General Patters Road. Madras-600 32
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   Address: 77, General Patters Road, Madras-600 002.
5. *Editor's Name*: D. Krishnamurthy
   Nationality: Indian
   Address: 77 General Patters Road, Madras-600 002.
6. *Names and addresses of individuals who own the newspaper and partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total capital.*

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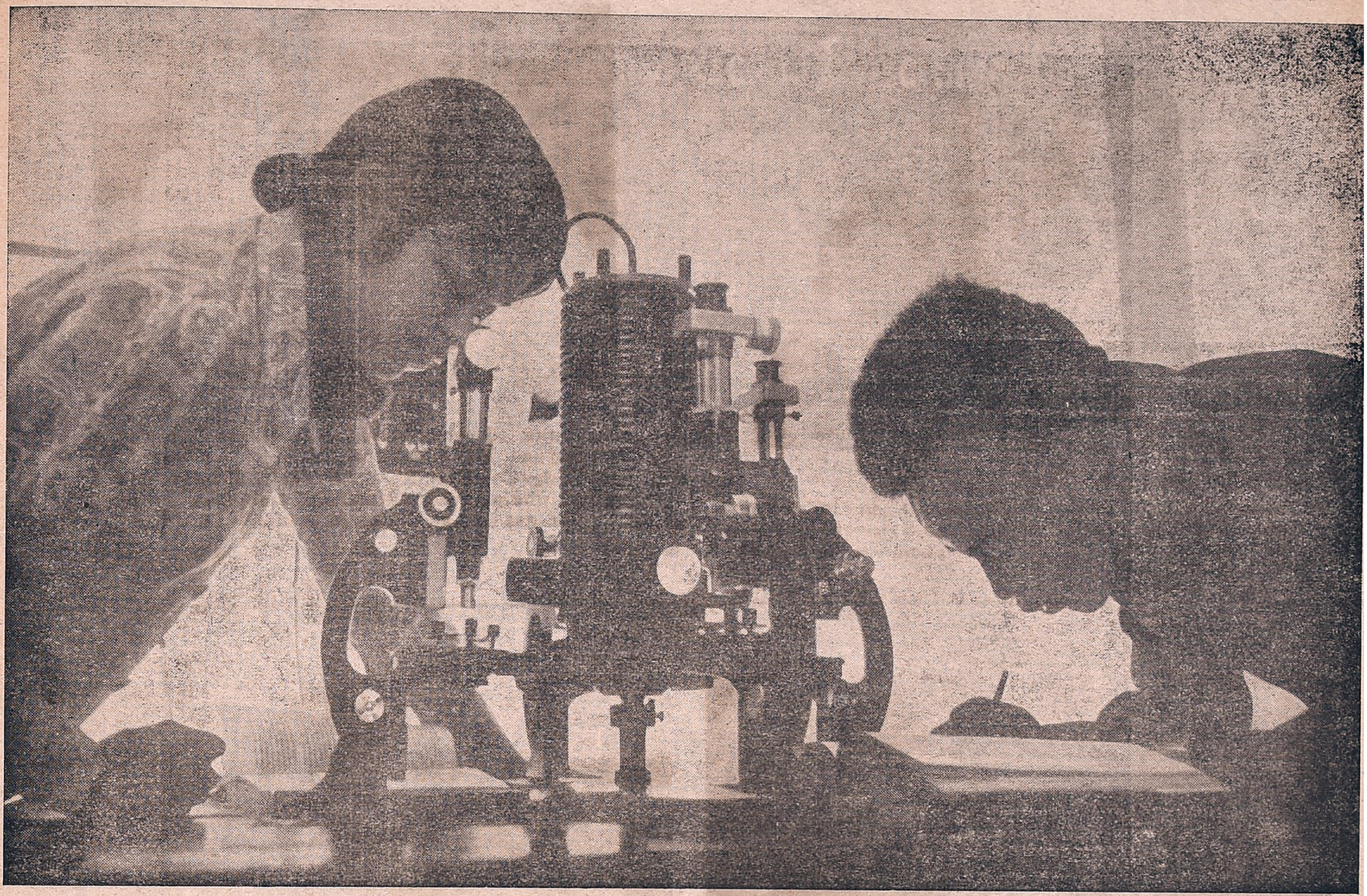
I, G. Rangarajan, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

1-3-76 G. RANGARAJAN *Publisher*



Vidya Sundersan, third-year student of the physics department (Left) doing laboratory work in optics.

Indian Students At Lumumba Friendship University

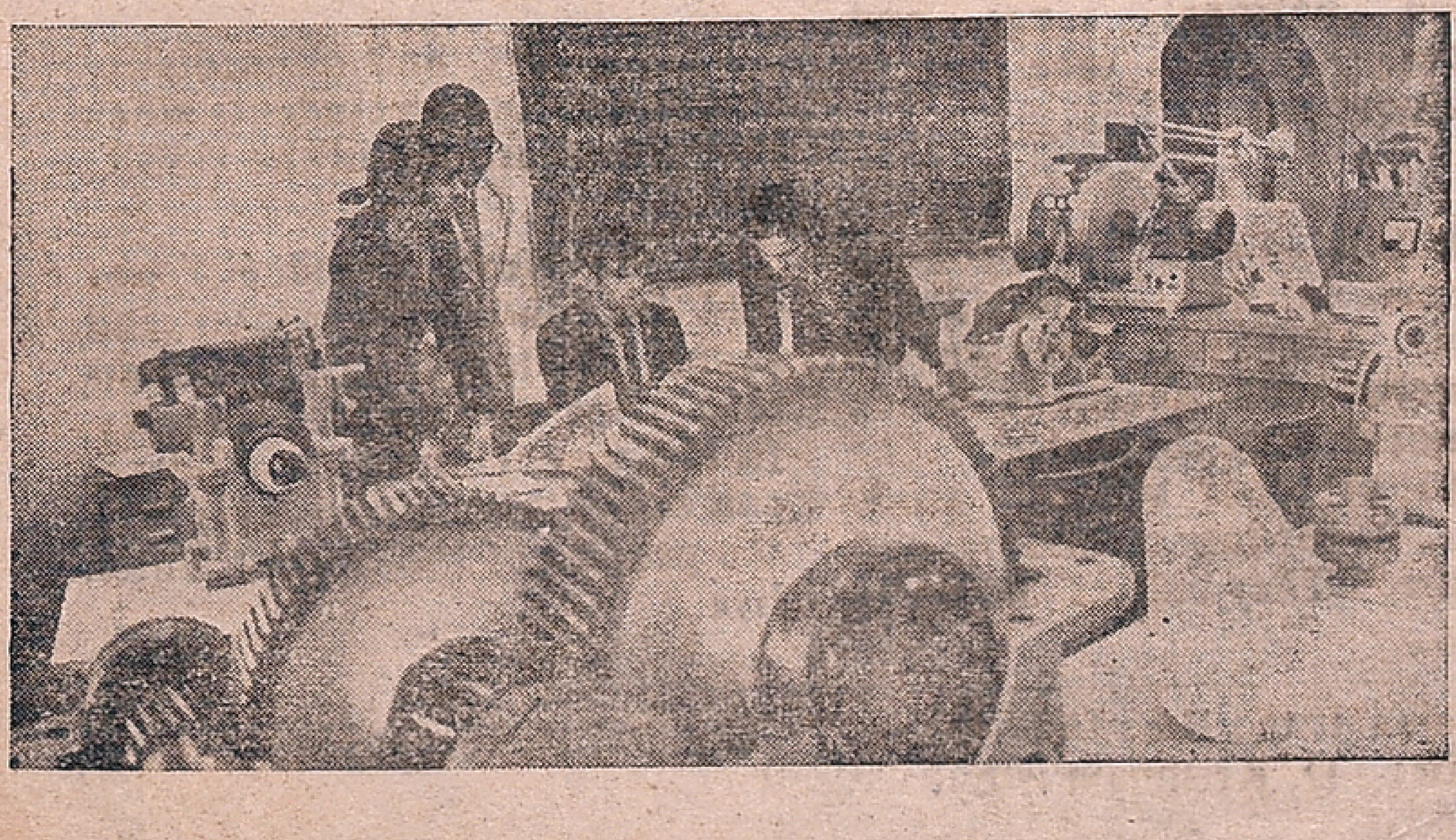
Young men and women speaking different languages come to the Lumumba Friendship University from Asia and Africa, Latin America and Europe. Some of them are studying in the engineering department.

"Students from different countries are united in association, and the Indian association is the biggest", stressed Gyan Arora, its General Secretary.

There are 284 Indians studying in the university's seven departments. Sixty-five of them attend courses in the engineering department which is the most popular. "This is easy to understand because one of the main tasks facing our country is the creation of a modern industrial basis," Arora stated.

The research done in the circles and branches of the Students' Scientific Society (SSS) helps a great deal in one's studies.

University students are a joyful and cheerful lot. They like and know how to relax and enjoy themselves despite the fact that their studies take up a lot of time.



The Machien-design laboratory after classes.

Anyone entering the building of the engineering department at once notices the colourful advertisements inviting one to a new film show, to a jazz concert, to relax in one of the student cafes, dance in the club, or to take part in an excursion or sports competion.

The Holi is the most popular celebration. Students from all countries readily take part in this joyous Indian spring festival. Soviet students of the Friendship University have also come to like the Holi.

"They willingly help us in our preparations for the Holi", Arora went on to say. "Together we decorate the club auditorium and prepare a concert programme."

I would like to dwell in greater detail on the performances of Indian students at concerts and parties.

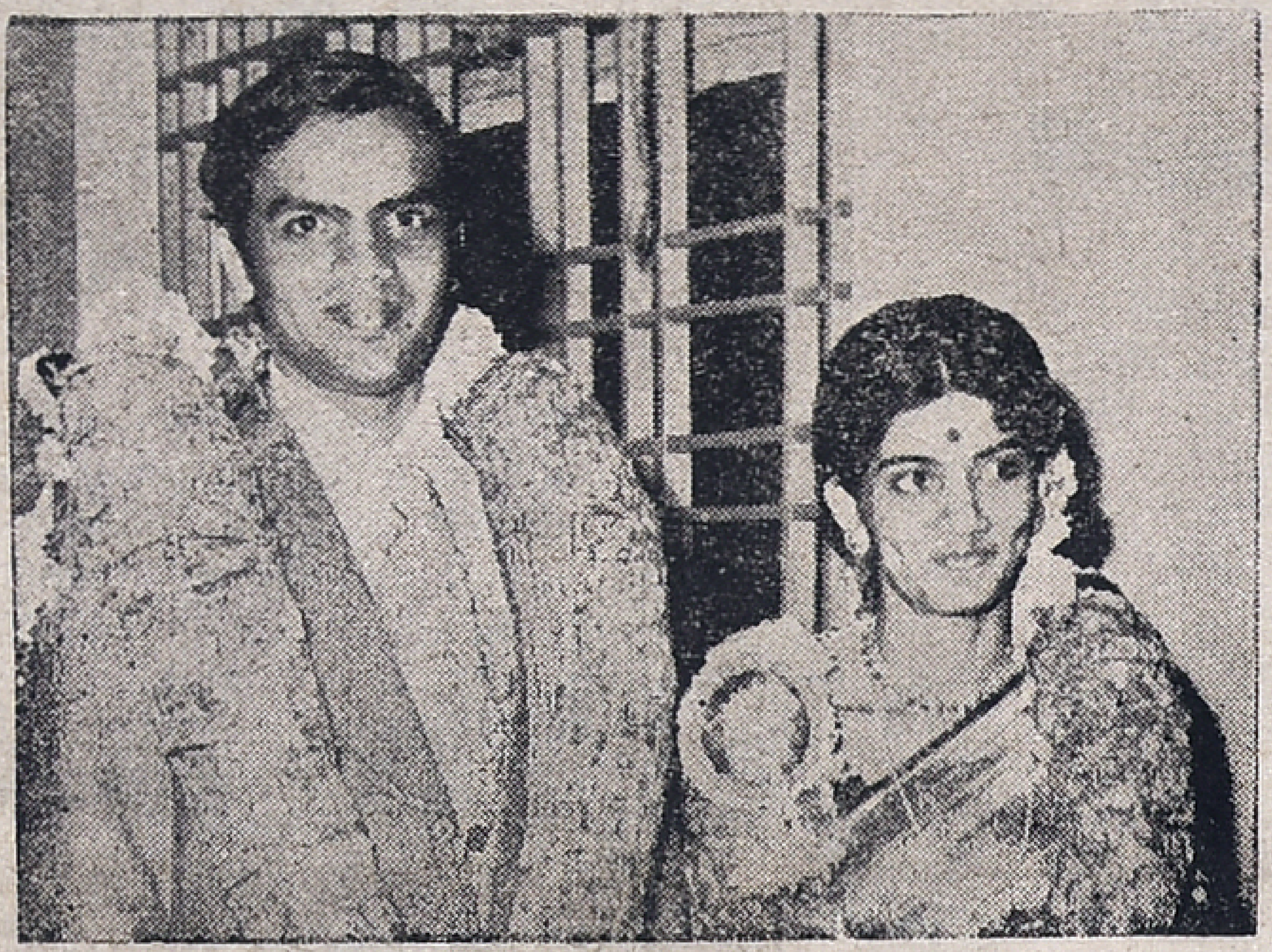
The programmes of the Indian association have for long been enjoying deserved popularity, and this is not in the university alone. Indian students are invited to give performances for their counterparts in other institutes as well as for Moscow workers, scientists and employees.

The "Guiteka" vocal and instrumental company is little more than one year old but already ranks among the most popular companies of the university. Often it is invited to participate in several evening parties the same day! This is no wonder since the boys not only play pop music but also present Indian folk songs and melodies. These songs are appreciated by the audiences because they reveal the people's soul and their ancient culture. This is also the reason behind the popularity of Indian classical dances performed by second-year student Rina and her colleagues Reva and Bina, fourth year students of the medical department. Zoya Zaidi, a post-graduate student, has appeared more than once on Soviet TV.

"We are frequent guests at the Friendship House", said Arora. "The Soviet-Indian Friendship Society invites us to their sessions and get-togethers. We often visit plants research institutes, collective farms, state farms and schools which are collective members of the Society.

"Everywhere we are given a warm and hearty welcome. But most of all we enjoy meet-

(Continued on page 12)

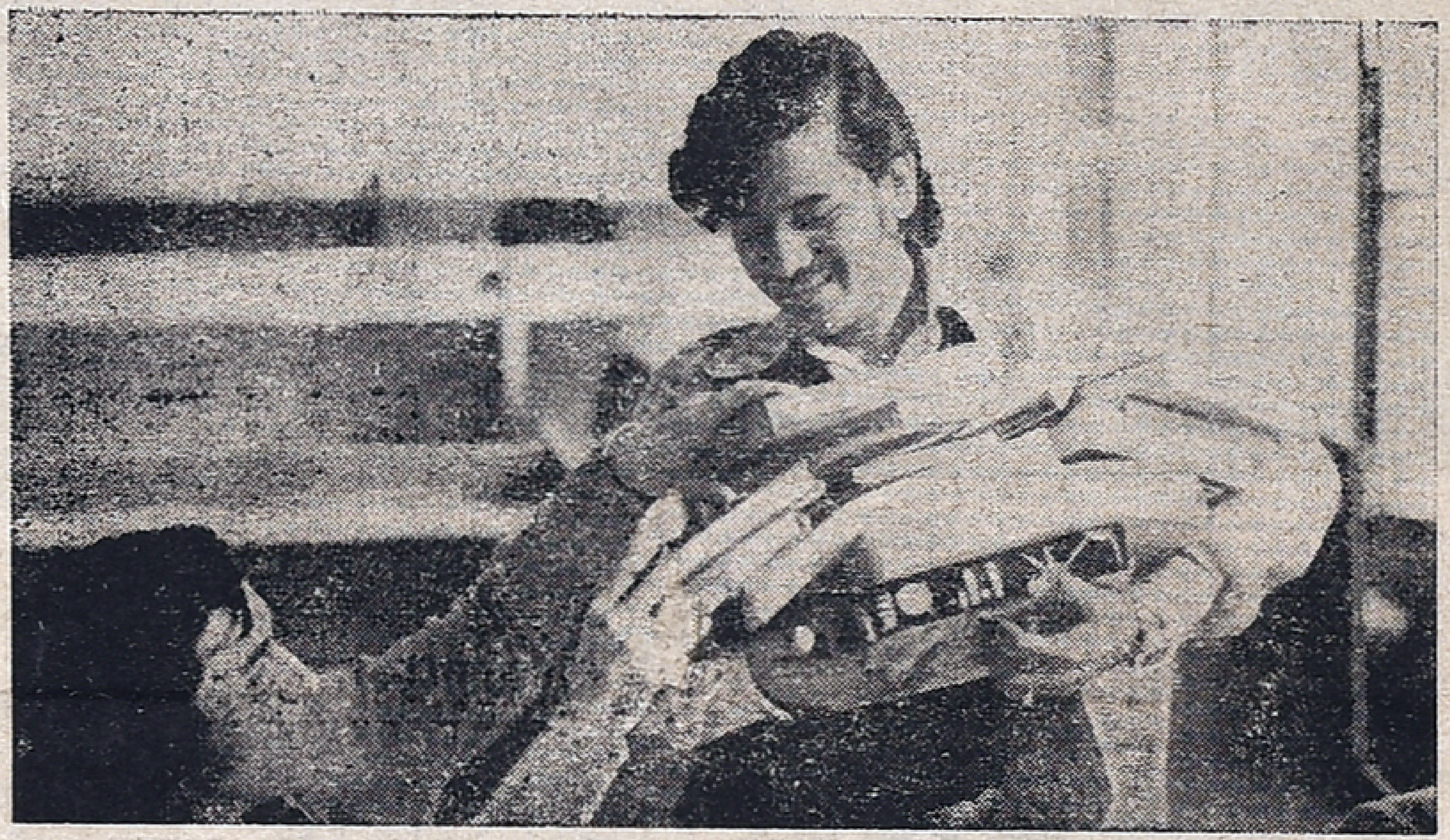


Miss Kamala, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jagan Mohan Das and Mr. Ramaraj, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rajesekharan who were married recently. Photo—A. Arumugam

Miss Amita (daughter of Mr. Mandanlal . Choudhary, Bombay) and Mr. Arunkumar, B. Tech. (Son of Mr. Khushaldas Govindas, B A., Coowner, Maharani Talkies, Madras) who were recently married t Bombay. A reception was held at Madras on February 23, 1976.

Photo —APM.

A heated discussion after a meeting of the Students' Scientific Society.



Mukesh Saxena, a Student of the Friendship University's engineering department.

JAYALALITHA

From page 11

Indian Students At Lumumba University

ing the pupils of three Moscow schools where Hindi and Bengali are taught. We are often invited to attend functions at which school children present Indian national songs and dances. We also take part in their concerts.

"Pupils listen with keen interest to our stories about India. After such talks we are showered with questions which are not so easy to answer. The pupils of their schools study India, its history, economy and culture. They collect books in English and in the national languages of India, and have pen-pals in schools in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras."

Friendship and cordiality accompany Indian students when they travel around in the USSR.

At the Rector's office I was told that during the winter and summer holidays most students take trips around the country. In this way University students can see with their own eyes how the peoples of the Soviet Union live.

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